

EX-GREEK KING'S WORK FOR KAISER PROVED BY CABLES

Deciphered Secret Messages
Show Empress Urged At-
tack on Sarraïl

DESPERATE PLIGHT

Was Admitted Last January
When German Help Im-
mediately was Asked

'TINO' MUST ACT

Kaiser Replied; Organised
Bands to Cut Allies' Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, November 4.—The telegrams secretly exchanged between Athens and Berlin have all been deciphered and conclusively prove that King Constantine and his Queen were acting on behalf of Germany with the Gounaris, Skouliotis and Lembrós Cabinets, as mere tools. Empress Sophie telegraphed to the Kaiser in November, 1916, anxiously inquiring when the Central Powers would be ready for an offensive in Macedonia and urging a German attack against Sarraïl's left wing. She and King Constantine, on January 2, 1917, telegraphed to the Kaiser that the situation was desperate unless the Germans attacked immediately.

The Kaiser replied, saying that their telegram caused him deep emotion, expressing his admiration of their courage in their horrible position and declaring that "Tino" must act against his executors by attacking General Sarraïl's left flank. Other telegrams which passed between the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zolostotas and M. Theotokis, the Minister in Berlin, show the part played by the Royal Government in organising bands with the object of cutting the railway between Monastir and Salonica and harassing General Sarraïl's rear.

Lu Yung-ting Veers In Favor of Peking

Lung Chi-kwang's Attitude And
Government's Firmness Have
Had Effect

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, November 6.—Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has telegraphed to President Feng Kuo-chang that he is proceeding to Canton, to prevent an outbreak. He offers to mediate between the Central Government and General Chen Ping-kun.

Government circles consider that, since the dismissal of Chen Ping-kun, General Lu Yung-ting realises the danger of sitting on the fence, especially in view of the attitude of Lung Chi-kwang and is now inclined to swing towards the Central Government. The Central Government has instructed the Military Governors of Fukien and Kiangsi to prepare expeditions against Kwangtung.

Only Cruiser Sunk Says Berlin Cable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin admits that the British sank an auxiliary cruiser, in the Kattegat, on the 2nd, but denies that any patrol-boats were sunk.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 7
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza M. Nov. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Nov. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 15
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Via Vancouver M. Nov. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela M. Nov. 10
Per C.M. s.s. China M. Nov. 19
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21

American Soldiers Suffer Minor Losses when Germans Suddenly Assault Salient

Three Killed, 5 Wounded, 12 Captured; Position Cut
Off by Heavy Barrage; Teutons' Casualties Unknown

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, November 5.—General Pershing reports that three American soldiers were killed, five wounded and twelve captured, on Saturday, when the Germans raided an instruction salient, before daylight, putting down a heavy barrage and cutting off the salient. The enemy's losses are unknown. A wounded German was taken prisoner.

Paris, November 5.—The official communiqué yesterday evening reported: There has been a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Corbey. London, November 4.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the departure of the Germans from the Ladies' Way was detected at daybreak on Friday. Rifle-fire showed that the enemy were there overnight. A general infantry advance began an hour after sunrise, curiously by the same troops who followed up the enemy in a similar manner at Lassigny last Spring. The Germans left their trenches and tunnels intact and kettles full of warm soup were found in the trenches, showing the precipitancy of their evacuation. The advance of the French was necessarily slow, owing to the necessity of taking care to avoid numerous traps.

Our gallant bombardment on the slopes of the plateau during the last few days left the Germans no option but to surrender the whole of this line.

London, November 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Our raid at Gavrelle, yesterday, resulted in fourteen prisoners, four machine-guns and two trench-mortars being captured, nearly a hundred Germans killed and all the dugouts on the front raided destroyed and set on fire. Yesterday evening, the Sherwood Foresters made a raid north-eastward of Loos, capturing a few of the enemy and killing a number. Our casualties were light.

Our fire dispersed enemy reconnoitering parties in the neighborhood of Hollebeck and Reutel. Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We slightly advanced our posts, south-eastward of Poelcapelle and repulsed a bombing attack, westward of Beclere. Great activity was displayed by the hostile artillery, northward of the Ypres to Roulers railway. The activity of our artillery continues.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: "The enemy maintained a powerful destructive fire on the Yser front and in the lowland region between Houthulst Wood and the Ypres to Comines Canal. "Battalions of English troops, attacking southward of Stojacovo, between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, collapsed, with heavy losses."

WELSH CROWD BREAKS UP PACIFIST MEETING

Storms Platform And Throws
Out Roden Buxton And
Other Speakers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—A peace meeting at Swansea was broken up yesterday, the crowd invading the platform and expelling Mr. Roden Buxton and other speakers.

'BIG LIZZIE' NOT IN IT WITH LATEST WARSHIPS

French Expert Sees In Scotland
Boats Far Outclassing Ter-
ror Of Dardanelles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 5.—The naval expert of Le Temps, who recently visited British shipyards, says that he saw at Fairfield's, in Glasgow, warships far bigger than the Queen Elizabeth.

Allied Conference Meets This Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that it was hoped that the Allied Conference in Paris on the conduct of the war would be held about the middle of November, but he could not at present give any information regarding the conference on war aims.

Tenyo Maru Aground, Says Japanese Report

According to a private cablegram received in Shanghai yesterday, the T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru grounded in Yokohama harbor yesterday as it was leaving for San Francisco. Nothing is known of the damage done, if any, although it is understood the ship was pulled off.

Szechuenese Troops Recapture Yunghsien

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, November 6.—A report from Chungking states that the Szechuenese have captured Yunghsien.

OKUMA'S HEIR

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, Nov. 6.—Mr. N. Okuma, the heir of Count Okuma, left for Hankow, yesterday.

U. S. Red Cross Gives Further G. \$75,000 For Flood Sufferers

Imposes Condition Peking Al-
locates Similar Sum For
Road Construction

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, November 6.—In addition to G.\$50,000 already donated, the American Red Cross Society has offered a further G.\$75,000 for the relief of sufferers from the floods, on condition that the Chinese Government contributes a similar amount and the aggregate sum is used solely for the construction of roads in Chihli, thus providing work for the sufferers.

Russians at Kalkit Capture Turks' Line

In Places Take Third Trench
System Also; Considerable
Booty Secured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 5.—A Russian official communiqué reports: "There has been a violent enemy artillery bombardment, westward of Lake Sventen. We attacked the Turks in the Kalkit sector of the Black Sea and captured their first line trenches and in some places their third line, taking great booty."

19 Norwegian Ships Sunk During October

U-Boats Caused Loss Of Over
34,000 Tons; 48 Sailors
Were Also Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—A Norwegian official communiqué states that 19 Norwegian merchantmen, totalling 34,577 tons, were lost during October and 48 Norwegian seamen were killed.

NEW UGANDA GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—Mr. R. T. Coryndon, Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, has been appointed Governor of Uganda.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.7 and the minimum 40.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 72.1 and 63.0.

Increasing Friendly Japanese Relations Mr. Wilson's Desire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, November 6.—President Wilson cabled to the Emperor on the occasion of his birthday:

"This happy occasion which the people throughout Japan are celebrating today affords me especial pleasure in tendering to Your Majesty, in the name of the people of the United States and my own, sincere congratulations."

"We have been pleased to welcome to our country your representatives on a special mission, whose lofty attainments show the splendid progress of your Empire, which must lead on to a great and glorious future. Their visit will bear fruit in the ever-increasing friendly relationship between our two countries."

The Emperor of Japan replied:

"I hasten to acknowledge the cordial thanks and kind congratulations which I have received from you on my birthday. It affords me much pleasure to know that my representatives, on their special mission, have deserved your approbation. Their magnificent reception throughout the United States has profoundly touched all hearts in Japan and the happiest results may be looked for from this demonstration of mutual goodwill."

"I was indeed glad to welcome your Ambassador, who is so well fitted to continue the good relations which the events of the year have made more perfect and intimate than ever."

HUNGARIAN ATTITUDE INFURIATES GERMANY

Press Of Budapest Praised Pre-
sident Wilson's Reply To Pope,
Endorsing Its Sentiments

Hungarian opinion on President Wilson's reply to the Pope greatly annoyed the German Press. Az Est (Budapest), which claims the largest circulation in Hungary and is the most influential popular journal, said:

Every real friend of peace and every patriot must agree with the terms of Mr. Wilson's reply. By it America takes up distinctly the standpoint of peace without annexation. That is for Hungary the most important thing. The ideals on which the answer is based are well suited to be the foundations upon which, after the war, the Governments may build up a lasting peace among the nations.

Magyar Orszag, organ of the influential Karolyi party, declared:

Wilson, by the courage of his answer, deserves the thanks of every honest believer in peace. He who condemns Wilson's Note has delivered his soul to the devil of war, does not desire peace, and is therefore the enemy of his country.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger declared itself absolutely astounded at such views, saying:

Those journals appear to have no idea how insulting Wilson's charges against the German people are. Only when Hungary is ready to submit to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, according to the notions of our enemies, will Hungary find salvation in the eyes of Wilson and his European friends.

The Vossische Zeitung lectured Hungary severely. The two papers mentioned, it declared, appear to think that because Hungary was not specially mentioned by Mr. Wilson he will treat her with special favor. With a weak Germany, a dismembered Austria and a partitioned Turkey, the Vossische adds, Hungarian glory will come to an end.

In a sensational article, recently, the Berliner Tageblatt denounced the Lokalanzeiger as one of the papers bought by the big industrialist syndicate to oppose any but a "German Peace." It declared that the Lokalanzeiger is now financially dependent on the Rhenish war-mongers, and invites the Reichstag to investigate the scandal of the manipulation of the press by the big industrial capitalists.

MIKADO ON TOUR

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Kyoto, November 6.—The Emperor and Empress have arrived. Tomorrow they will visit the Momoyama Mausoleum. The Emperor will attend the military maneuvers in the vicinity of Lake Biwa. The citizens of this town greatly rejoice to welcome Their Majesties together for the first time in their reign.

One of the British Armored Cars That Protected Retreating Russians



During the recent disastrous retreat of the Russians from Galicia, caused by the wholesale desertions, British armored cars probably saved the armies from complete rout. The armored car division serving with the Russian armies acted as a rear-guard, and in many cases compelled the deserting regiments to return to the fighting lines. The photograph shows one of the cars which took part in the retreat.

British Close up on Gaza; Nearly 3,000 Prisoners

After weeks of Preparation Rout of Turks Proceeds
With Machine-like Precision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 5.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: "Our operations at Gaza continue. We are in contact with the enemy, northward of Beersheba. Our prisoners in these operations now total 297 officers and 2,429 men."

Reuter's correspondent says that the veil which has hidden the operations on the Palestine front has been partially lifted and revealed that the Turk has received a blow in the capture of Beersheba which has considerably winded him. This achievement necessitated weeks and months of unremitting toil in preparing the coup. As a consequence, the result has been of almost machine-like precision.

The ominous quiescence preserved on the battlefield was broken five days ago by our guns vigorously shelling the Turkish lines. The weight and extent of our fire transcended anything experienced up to that time in the Near East. Simultaneously, the first welcome rain and thunderstorm of the winter season occurred and helped to harden the surface of the ground, facilitating the movements of our men.

Turks Were Suspicious
Our fire was most intense towards the northern extremity of our line about Gaza and there was nothing to show that our blow was about to fall at the other extremity, thirty miles distant. Nevertheless, the Turks were suspicious and reconnoitered around Beersheba, claiming a success in doing so. The truth is that British mounted infantry held up the Turks, inflicting heavy casualties on them, enabling our infantry to advance and compelling the enemy to retire in ignorance of our dispositions.

Meanwhile, frequent reconnaissances and aerial photographs familiarised our High Command with the nature of the ground, which, around Beersheba, gently undulates and is traversed from north to south by deep wadies, the town itself lying in a depression along the banks of the Wady Sabah. The enemy's defences extended north and west and south, three to five miles from Beersheba, constituting a somewhat isolated advance post guarding the Turkish extreme left.

Naturally Strong Defences
The position was of great natural strength, the enemy believing it to be impregnable. It was well provided with guns and machine-guns and garrisoned by two complete regiments, other detachments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. Our attack was a complete surprise and the enemy were cornered and practically wiped out almost before the news of their plight had reached enemy headquarters.

All arms participated in the victory, but the lion's share fell to the cavalry, who marched fifty miles, chiefly during the night, in order to outflank the enemy. The Anzac Mounted Infantry took the outer circuit. Yeomanry formed the junction with our infantry. Our advance began at nightfall and we succeeded in completely outflanking the enemy.

The Anzacs met the first opposition ten miles south-east of Beersheba and, later, were held up by a strong redbut at Tel-el-Saba, which defended the eastern approaches to the town. While the fight here was in progress, our Light Horse captured a position a little to the east across the wady and established themselves across the road to Hebron, cutting off the escape of the enemy in that direction.

Capture Tel-el-Saba
Tel-el-Saba fell two hours later, but a strong force of the enemy, with guns and machine-guns, was holding out in the wady and barring the approach to the town. Reinforcements of Anzac Mounted Infantry thereupon brilliantly attacked and captured the position.

They charged on horseback the strong positions held by the enemy on the crumbling banks of the dry wady, by the pale light of the moon, using their fixed bayonets as lances, literally swept over the opposition and carried the town with a rush. Meanwhile, west of Beersheba, where the defences were very strong, being aided by great natural advantages, our infantry, after barely an hour's artillery preparation, rushed the first line of defence.

ALLIED FORCE IS ALREADY ON WAY TO ITALIAN FRONT

French and British Troops
Moving up to Stop
Mackensen's Rush

FRESH DISASTER

Invaders Effect Crossing Of
Tagliamento, Intens-
ifying Pressure

6,000 PRISONERS

Discuss Possibility of Com-
pelling Austrian Fleet
To Accept Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, November 5.—An official communiqué reports: "The enemy have reached the right bank of the Tagliamento, northward of Pinzano, intensifying the pressure against our left wing."

London, November 5.—A German official communiqué today reported: "The Austro-German forces gained the crossing of the Middle Tagliamento and are advancing westwards. They have taken 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns."

Welcome British Troops
Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says that the passage of contingents of British troops to the front has been the occasion for touching manifestations of welcome and friendliness. Men and women of all classes flocked to the stations, offering fruit, cigarettes and flowers to our tired men, who responded gratefully and left an impression of cheerfulness and vitality which encouraged the onlookers.

These demonstrations assumed greater proportions along the country roads. The inhabitants, everywhere rushing to greet them, were much impressed by their stalwart forms and there were continuous shouts of: "Viva l'Inghilterra!" Reuter's Agency is informed that the conferences held in London last week were among the most important of the war. M. Painleve and General Petain were daily in conference with Mr. Lloyd George and the War Cabinet and complete identity of view was established with regard to the situation in Italy and also with regard to the future conduct of the war.

To Neutralise Propaganda
Austrian and German propaganda in Italy, which is alleged to have been a strong feature in the happenings on the Italian front, was raised in the House of Commons, today, when Colonel Yate asked what steps the Government was taking to deny the Austrian and German falsehoods regarding Great Britain, which have been disseminated amongst the Italian troops by Austrian and German agents and by means of special propaganda bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

Mr. J. I. Macpherson replied that the Italian military authorities are being asked to supply the British Government with copies of this propaganda. The best means of defeating the objects of this propaganda had been considered, but he could not promise that the means selected would be published.

Italian Fleet's Success
New York, November 5.—The Associated Press correspondent at Italian headquarters states that the retreat of the army has produced new conditions, which may make naval action the key to the whole situation. The Italian fleet, commanded by the Duke d'Abruzzi, has, by a brilliant maneuver, seized the naval strategic point of Grado and the vast lagoon whose entrance it guards and the fleet commands the whole Gulf of Trieste front for 40 kilometers to Monfalcone, five miles from Trieste. The advance of the enemy has brought them along a considerable stretch of the coast of the gulf, hence the possibilities of naval action may be realised.

It is significant that there has been intense naval activity in the Gulf of Trieste recently.

The Associated Press correspondent at Italian headquarters states that the enemy are chiefly pressing the

Italian left wing, in an endeavor to throw the bulk of their troops across the Tagliamento, develop a turning movement and over-run Western Friuli before General Cadorna has re-organised.

Reorganisation Is First Aim

The situation now hinges on the strength of the successive lines of natural defences west of the Tagliamento and the speed with which re-organisation can be effected, in order to throw the whole weight of the Italian forces, with Allied reinforcements, upon the advancing enemy. The natural defences in the western region of Venetia are strong and the country has been described as the Holland of Italy, owing to its network of canals and rivers, most of which run straight across the line of the enemy's advance.

The French troops have been enthusiastically welcomed and the presence of the British and French has brought inspiration to the ranks of the Italians.

Urge Speedy Naval Action

Paris, November 4.—Naval experts urge speedy and vigorous action by the Entente in the Adriatic. They declare that seaplanes could compel the Austrian fleet to leave its harbors, enabling the Allied fleets to strike a decisive blow.

TELLS HOW TO KNIT RED CROSS SWEATER

Sleeveless Sweaters Are Much In Demand On Cold Battle-fields Of France

Washington, October 5.—Here's how to knit a sleeveless sweater for a soldier, according to official Red Cross instructions:

Get two and a half hanks of yarn. Also one pair of Red Cross needles No. 3. Cast on 80 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 stitches for four inches. Knit plain until sweater measures 25 inches. Knit 28 stitches, bind off 24 stitches for neck loose. Knit 28 stitches. Knit seven ridges on each shoulder, cast on 24 stitches. Knit plain for 12 inches. Purl 2, knit 2 stitches for four inches. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes.

Now if you're still interested in going further with the war knitting brigade, go to your local Red Cross chapter and ask for one of the official knitting circulars.

Five hundred thousands of these circulars have been sent to local chapters everywhere by the Red Cross. Each contains full information on how to knit the eight standardised articles: sleeveless sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, wristlets, wash cloths, bed socks and bottle covers. Recent cables from Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner with the American boys in France, emphasised the need for the warm knitted articles for the soldiers who face the hardships of winter in the trenches.

Army officers request that these articles be forwarded to France as soon as possible. The severity of winter on the battlefields and a rising tuberculosis rate to combat demand that several million of these articles reach France by Thanksgiving. Socks knitters are warned that knots, ridges or lumps must be avoided, as they blister the feet.

SEES BERLIN SYSTEM IN BELGIAN HORRORS

American Observer Certain That Atrocities Had The Government's Connivance

DETERMINED UPON RUIN

He Heard A German Staff Official Boast Of Persecutions To Come

Dublin, Sept. 22.—I interviewed today a well known American who left Belgium last February. This man had an intimate commercial acquaintance with and lived in that country for over a quarter of a century. When the war broke out he had no dislike for Germans, but respected them for their science and as a highly civilised people. When they crossed the Belgian frontier he immediately began to hear of their atrocities.

"At first," he said, "I quite refused to believe these stories. They were so horrible that it was impossible to believe that men of any nation could commit such acts in cold blood. It was not until I saw for myself and heard what my own intimate friends had seen that I became convinced that the Germans had committed acts which put them beyond the pale of civilisation. I had friends of great prominence who sat on the Atrocities Committee in Antwerp, and I know that the members tried the best they could to minimise the testimony brought before them and left the witnesses free to tell their stories. There was no coercion and no attempt to exaggerate in any way the evidence; but it was so horrible in detail that those who listened to it for over three weeks were physically indisposed. There were details that never appeared in print because they were unprintable and unspeakable.

Atrocities Committed Under Orders
"My firm conviction is that these horrible acts were committed by connivance of the German higher command, because when the neutrals rose in protestation all these acts ceased. Had they been due to drink or other excesses on the part of the soldiers they would have continued despite the neutral outcry. The German command under pressure was forced to stop the outrages.

"The military and civilian German Governors of Belgium are inspired by a determination to cripple the country, industrially and socially. This line of conduct has been openly acknowledged by high officials. In fact, one of the staff at Antwerp frequently stated that every possible device for the persecution and moral torture of the Belgian people would be resorted to in order to wear them out, get them to sue for a separate peace and agree to annexation. I overheard this myself.

"In their dealings with neutrals the Germans put aside the Hague Convention when it suited them and worked it to the letter when it was to their profit. As proof of this disregard of the Hague Convention on the part of the Germans, I instanced removal of raw material from Belgium, the sending of it to Hamburg and Bremen and the sailing of it by public auction, at war prices, to the people from whom it had been taken.

Worthless Receipts For Goods
"German officers commandeered farm implements, cattle, horses, farm produce, &c., from Belgian farmers and were supposed to give receipts for these, to be honored at some future date; but very few Belgian farmers read German, and frequently the receipt was made out for anything that passed through the officers' hands. Farmers have come to me for advice as to how they could collect their money, and you may judge of

their amazement when they were told that three head of cattle had been receipted for as three rabbits, and a car as a wheelbarrow. Payment for a valuable bull was receipted for as six seats at a movie show. There was no redress. The higher authorities refused to recognise anything but the receipts.

"From time to time decrees were issued by the Governor-General promising trade facilities and guaranteeing payment for goods commandeered, but they were never respected, and as those who lived through the occupation are able to testify, no promises, whether by decree, by letter, or treaty, were ever intended to be kept. All were issued merely to gain time or for some other sinister purpose.

"Factories were dismantled and work stopped for the express purpose of throwing men out of employment, so that they could be deported to Germany because they were idle. The system of persecution was so cleverly thought out and so far-reaching that it is almost impossible to give an idea of it. Families interested in social work were divided by slanderous statements either about the husband or the wife.

"To many people this appears improbable and far-fetched but when neutrals can talk after the war you will find it correct.

Half Of The Deported Fatally Ill
"I saw the deported leave. They included young apprentices and young lawyers—all fine young fellows—and I saw them come back broken and fit only for the grave. One young man whom I helped from the rain on his return and assisted to a tea room died from stomach shock an hour and a half later. His meal overcame him.

"Doctors were of the opinion that 50 per cent of those who returned were doomed. I remember the return of some of them, in the coldest part of last winter, to Antwerp. They had been travelling three days without water, food, blankets, or overcoats, and had not been allowed to leave the train at stopping places. Mothers failed to recognise their own sons and wives their husbands. To all appearances they had only hours to live. In Germany they had been forced to stand in the snow and smell food without being allowed to touch it, and to be bitten by dogs. Men who had never seen or heard of one another and who come from different parts of Belgium told me the same story.

"When I left Belgium there were no potatoes, and the bread ration issued was only three-fifths of a pound per day. The maize and rice ration was smaller by far, and I have seen able-bodied men faint for lack of nourishment. Wealthy people could buy what they liked, while the poor were looked after by the Relief Commission. It was the middle class, who were too proud to ask for charity and who had not means to buy food, who were really suffering from starvation.

Closed Belgian Schools For Spite
"The Germans closed the schools and turned the poor children out on the streets. This applied to all schools public and private. Some of my friends took in the children and made a school of their dining rooms, but the Germans stopped this also. "Their excuse at first was that they wanted to save gas and coal, but then they objected to daylight schools, and eventually told us that they could not allow Belgian children to be educated, as German children were not, owing to their professors and masters being at the front."

OPEN COASTWISE TRADE

Washington, October 26.—The coastwise trade of the United States, with the exception of that of Alaska, has now been formally opened to foreign vessels.

News Brevities

Mactavish and Lehmann, Ltd., announce that the firm has changed its name to Mactavish and Co., Ltd., to avoid misunderstanding as to its nationality. It is pointed out that the directors and shareholders have long been exclusively British.

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges receipt of cards, games, pipes, etc., from Talkoo, Country Club, Miss Newcomb, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Vine, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. F. W. Barff, Messrs. C. Rousse-Lacordaire, J. G. Thomas, Percy Crighton, W. A. Willis, R. S. F. McBain, C. I. Williams and Aug. V. White.

Charged by his employer with maliciously damaging four motor car tires, two rims and a tube to the extent of \$200, Loh Woo-zaung, chauffeur for Mr. C. Howard, was up yesterday in the Mixed Court before American Assessor M. F. Perkins and Magistrate Wong. The accused's defense was that his car ran on to the curb on Burkill Road when he tried to avoid an accident and as a result the tires burst, but he was unable to explain how all the tires could burst at the same time. The case was remanded. Mr. McEuen of the Central Garage, who had examined the damaged tires, testified that they had been cut with an instrument as the cuts were quite smooth.

Captain R. O. Demaree, commander of the steamer China of the China Mail line, is to be assigned to active United States naval duty, according to word from Yokohama. The China sailed from here for Hongkong yesterday.

Messrs. R. Grimshaw and J. E. Salmon were among passengers sailing for Japan on the Omi Maru yesterday.

Mr. John Massey, one of the oldest foreign residents of Nagasaki, is dead, according to reports from that place. Mr. Massey came to Nagasaki from Bridge of Don, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1864 to join the firm of Messrs. Glover and Co. He remained with the firm some years and then went into the hotel business, subsequently retiring. He had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. H. F. Barnes, Professor of Civil Engineering at the Tongshan Engineering College, is leaving for France to volunteer for active service. Accompanied by two students he left Tientsin for Weihaiwei on November 2, intending to take steamer for Japan and to proceed to the front via Canada. Prof. Barnes was very popular with the students and leaves a wide circle of friends in China. He is a Canadian and came to this country in 1915.

Mrs. B. A. Limby, who was severely stabbed by a Chinese housebreaker in her home at 128 Bubbling Well Road, last Sunday, was reported as improving steadily at the Victoria Nursing Home last evening. The police are still searching for the manfo, suspected of being Mrs. Limby's assailant. No arrests have been made as yet.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON LOSS OF S.S. ACHILLES

Washington, October 23 (delayed).—The official report of the sinking of the army transport Achilles, returning from Europe, has just been published by the navy department. It states that the ship was torpedoed in the war zone last Wednesday. She was under convoy at the time, and 167 of those aboard were saved. Seventy were lost, including two ship's officers, four enlisted men of the navy and 16 soldiers who had been invalided home from France.

The vessel sank within five minutes after being struck by the torpedo, and the reports show that neither the transport nor the convoying destroyers sighted the submarine which launched the fatal missile.

The Achilles was built in 1915 for the Panama Canal administration, and was of 11,108 gross tonnage.

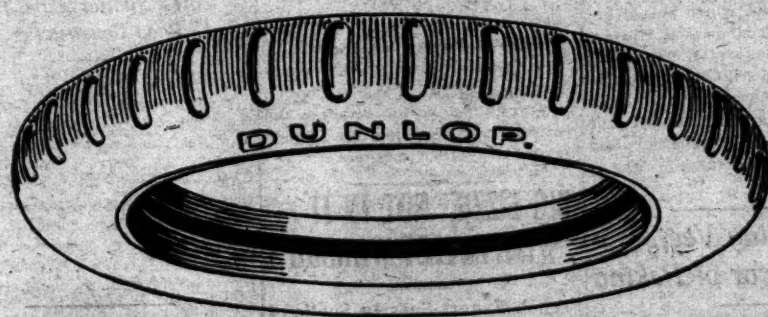


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Seek To Make Measures Of Assistance Work For Permanent Results

ROADMAKING IS ONE PLAN

Many Engaged On Building Of New Rockefeller Medical College In Peking

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
(Note: The first of these articles on the Chihli floods and their problems was published yesterday.)

Tientsin, November 1.—The Concessional and Chinese authorities found that the missionary and philanthropic institutions were ready to co-operate in the heartiest way. The missionary and church community at once organized the Tientsin Christian Union Flood Relief Committee, with headquarters at the Y.M.C.A. In this committee all specially Christian bodies in Tientsin were represented, and they called upon the missions and the philanthropic institutions for what help they needed, and this was given readily. It was immediately seen that it was necessary to plan for a long undertaking and it was of course essential that the Committee should work in co-operation with the constituted authorities. This they found it easy to do, for the Chinese Police Administration, the Concessional authorities, the hospitals and the municipal authorities of every kind welcomed the Committee and lost no time in availing themselves of the Committee's services.

Three sub-committees were immediately formed: Investigation and Publicity, the Chairman of which is Professor Taylor, who has for several years studied the natural characteristics of the flooded area and very promptly prepared a pamphlet in which the causes of the floods were briefly outlined, remedies suggested, and costs estimated; a Funds Sub-Committee, with Mr. Wang Hsin-hua as Chairman; and a Relief Dispensing Committee, with Dr. H. P. Chuan as Chairman.

A Long-Sighted Committee
It has been already said that the Committee realized at once that it was necessary to take long views. Hence, in addition to affording temporary relief in various forms the Committee determined to carry out measures of permanent relief so far as practicable, first making a careful study and investigation of the needs of the flood-stricken and affording relief wherever possible in the form of compensation for labor on public works or in productive industries. Amongst these measures are the housing and feeding of destitute refugees, the establishment of employment bureaux, educational propaganda for conservation and flood prevention, survey of conditions in flood-stricken districts, improvement of public sanitary service, establishment of emergency hospitals, health inspection of refugee camps and congested parts of the city, attention to the mental and moral welfare of the refugees as well as their physical needs, co-operation with other agencies for relief, the promotion of industrial enterprises furnishing employment to both men and women, the settlement of refugees on uncultivated tillable land.

It will be seen that this program is not one for this week or next week or the week after, but for at least the present winter. It is directed along lines that, though they will assist in the relief of immediate distress, will at the same time lay the foundations of a permanent relief. As an illustration of this it may be noted that already a large number of able-bodied men have by the efforts of the Committee and by ready co-operation on the part of those directly concerned been found employment on the building work in connection with the new Rockefeller Medical College in Peking, and arrangements are being made for the employment of some hundreds, if not thousands, on road-building from Peking to various outlying places. At the same time, as many as possible of the distressed are being employed locally in the work of reclamation of the flooded area. Proposals are on foot for the drafting of whole families to tillable but at present waste land elsewhere.

The work done preliminarily by this Committee was excellent, and a visit to one of the fifty-eight camps in which the Committee was at work showed that whilst the temporary provision was necessarily rough and ready it was very effective. In one camp visited by the writer, one of the smaller camps, with only about four hundred refugees in it, a very vivid impression of the condition of the destitute was obtained.

The first noticeable fact was that there were very few men. The able-bodied men had been drafted off to useful work, in return for which they would receive lodging, food and the barest necessities of existence. The few men in the camp were all beyond work, either by reason of age or by reason of illness. The women and children were evidently grateful for the shelter afforded them, for the very plain food provided, and for the sup-

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plies of clothing that had been sent from one place or another to supplement their somewhat scanty provision; for many of them had been obliged to leave their homes at very short notice, had come away with but their "in-between" clothing, and were by this time beginning to feel the first nips of the later Autumn weather. A few had bits of bedding, and some had odd sticks of furniture, but the great majority had nothing but their clothes.

They huddled together, in little family groups, or rather piles, for it almost seemed as if each little family had piled itself up where it was. Children seemed to be piled in a heap round their mothers, and their grandmothers, and if they had any goods and chattels these were made the central core of the pile. The children, who of course did not understand the nature of the calamity that had visited them, seemed quite happy. The gentleman in charge of the camp, a perfect gentleman he was, explained how in the evening all the men were separated from the women, and given a separate sleeping apartment, but wherever possible anything like a large family was given a corner cut off by hasty screens and improvised partitions. A representative of the police was permanently on duty, but his duties were nominal as the order prevailing was excellent. During the time of the writer's visit a Chinese Bible-woman was preaching to the gathering. She was preaching neither about Noah nor Job, who seem to have had a comparatively easy time compared with the people of Chihli.

One of the serious dangers at a time like the present is of course the danger of epidemic disease breaking out. Everything possible is being done to prevent this. All the available medical help, Chinese and foreign, missionary and non-missionary, is being brought into service. From the very beginning strict measures have been enforced in every case of suspected infectious disease, and the result is that up to the present there has been not even the menace of epidemic. The doctors have plenty to do, however. In one camp there were five births in three days, and in every case mother and offspring are doing well. Not only are the regular medical men doing all they can, but a good deal of outside assistance is forthcoming. Corpses of young men, chiefly connected with the Y.M.C.A., are receiving lectures on sanitary and hygienic topics, and are being constituted into a kind of public health service for the occasion.

All the foregoing measures were absolutely necessary to meet immediate requirements, but they are being carried out in such a way as to lay the foundation of operations that will surely last at least through the winter.

No sooner had the need begun to be realized than help in food and clothing was forthcoming from outside. From Peking the British and American communities quickly sent packages of necessities, and of medical supplies; from Shanghai came very promptly about forty cases of clothing, a hundred cases of biscuits, a score of cases of medical supplies, rapidly gathered together by the Chinese Red Cross Society, and a cash contribution of \$20,000.

(To Be Continued)

Tomorrow Night's Concert

Tomorrow night will be a gala night for music lovers. They will hear at one time Maria Last, the fine Dutch Soprano; A. Mirovitch, the Russian pianist, and M. Piastro, the violinist. And they will hear them in a program that includes the Moonlight Sonata, Wieniawsky's "Souvenir de Moscow" and two beautiful songs by Wolf-Ferrari, composer of "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "The Secret of Susanne." The concert will be given at the Olympic Theater.

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MAIL SOLDIERS' GIFTS NOT LATER THAN NOV.15

U.S. Postal Department Arranges To Deliver Parcels To Sammies On Christmas Morning

If you are thinking of sending a Christmas package to anyone in the American Expeditionary Force in France, now is the time to put the thought into action. The United States Post Office Department will co-operate with you in seeing that the man at the front gets the package on Christmas morning.

Special arrangements for the timely delivery of Christmas gifts for the soldiers have been made by the Department, according to a bulletin just received by American Postmaster Everett, together with instructions for sending such mail. The parcels should be mailed by November 15 to insure distribution on December 25, and should be strongly wrapped and packed. The sealings of the package should be such as to admit a ready inspection of contents by the censor, no seals being used. Perishable delicacies should be packed in tin containers—it is advisable not to send such things, however, unless it is certain they will not deteriorate within six weeks.

Parcels should be conspicuously marked "Christmas Mail" and bear the addressee's company, regiment or other organization number in the "American Expeditionary Force." Packages must be prepaid by stamps affixed at the 8th zone rate, or 12 cents for each pound or fraction. Red Cross or other stickers must not be affixed. Parcels should not weigh over 10 pounds, in order to get quick shipment.

Another detachment of 150 mail clerks, under the expert supervision of Mr. John Clark, former Superintendent of the Fifth Postal Division, Railway Mail Service, has been sent to France. Which means that there are about 200 postal experts looking after the Sammies' mail.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
Sept. 30—Angoni; Schardehl.
30—Farrach; Tchardehl.
10—Joni; Tokio.
11—Bababutchi; Irkutsk.
13—Thompson, Palace Hotel; Tsingtau.
18—Susaki, C-o Ikeda, Horkoro; Nagasaki.
20—Osaky, Shinyosha; Osaka.
21—Tasho Shingetsu, Nihoro; Dairen.
23—Tovir; Dairen.
28—Tomita; Osaka.
Oct. 29—Doctor Hofer; Nagasaki.
30—Chansuchin, Misushinsho, 150 Nishikashiro; Osaka.
31—Funasaki, Canzal Hotel; Tsingtau.
30—C. Manhin, Tenyo Maru; Hongkong.
Nov. 2—Kamiharasaku, Kooselkan, Nanjuro; Nagasaki.
3—Seshinango, Zeikanrinai, Shikashiru; Osaka.
3—Sadamasu, Matsudageshuku, Chonan; Houfu.

TWO ALLIANCES AMONG PROVINCES REPORTED

One Believed To Stand With The President And Other With Premier

The Peking Gazette publishes a report of the formation of two alliances of provinces. The first group includes Chihli, Shanxi, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Kiangsi, while the second consists of Shantung, Anhui, Honan, Shensi and Fengtien. The purpose of these alliances is for mutual assistance in case of emergency. It is generally believed, however, that one represents the interests of the President while the other supports General Tuan.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has lodged a protest with Peking against the dismissal of Tuchun Chen Ping-kun from office, according to Peking telegrams. He fears that the measure can not possibly command the obedience of the south-west. The Government proposes to ignore his protest and deprive him of all real military power, leaving to him the mere empty title of Inspector-General.

General Lung Chi-kwang has offered to march troops against Tang Hsiao-min, the Kwangsi Tuchun, who is now with his expeditionary forces at Yungchow, Hunan. A similar request has been received from Li Yao-han, the new Kwangtung Tuchun. The Peking administration is resolved to appoint Lung to succeed Tang.

The Canton military and naval officers and Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung, at a conference in Canton Monday, decided to elect Admiral Chen Pi-kwan as Tuchun of their province. It is not expected that Li Yao-han will oppose him in spite of his support from Peking.

Tuchun Chen Ping-kun has volunteered to lead his own troops to Hunan to assist the revolutionists there, according to a Canton telegram. The appointment of Admiral Chen Pi-kwan as Tuchun has met with the approval of the military government, General Chen and the other Canton authorities and will be announced publicly upon the arrival of Inspector General Lu Yung-ting.

Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, left his province Sunday with four members of the extraordinary session of Parliament, according to a Yunnan telegram, and has arrived at Yungning, Szechuen.

Heavy loss of Szechuen troops in the bombardment of Luchow, the Yunnan troops' stronghold, is reported by General Lu Tsun-hod. The government has remitted \$500,000 to Tuchun Chao Tao-kang for military expenses. Following the withdrawal of Kwangsi troops from Szechuen, Tuchun Liu Shien-shih requests Peking to make a monthly remittance of \$100,000 for military expenses and \$50,000 for administration purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has called a conference of all the Presidents of the various

Chambers of Commerce throughout the country to discuss questions on the development of the industries and commerce of the nation.

Hsu Shih-ying, managing director of the Bank of Territorial Development, has resigned and returned to his home in Anhui. The Ministry of Communications has appointed Chow Shu-yuan to succeed him.

Tuchun Chang Hui-chi of Shantung reports that Japanese have established a civil administration at Weihsien and Fengtsai on the Taingtao Railway line and protests to the Japanese Consul against the action have failed to obtain any satisfaction. He requests the government to take up the matter with the Japanese Legation. The President Feng and members of the Cabinet will personally attend the inauguration of the National Council Saturday.

NINGPO DIGS UP \$2,600

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Ningpo, November 5.—Last Saturday at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Molony was held a fete and chrysanthemum show under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas. The sale of small articles such as fancy-work, toys, cut flowers, sweetmeats, cakes, and Japanese articles brought nearly \$900, and the auction of the chrysanthemums which were most kindly contributed by Miss Wadman nearly \$200. This with the proceeds of a raffle brought the total up to nearly \$1,300. The "Our Day" proceeds of October 15 amounted to about \$1,300. The two days therefore brought in a grand total of about \$2,600 for the cause.

American Song Service Names Committees

At a meeting of the General Committee of the American Song Service, held last evening, the following were elected chairmen of sub-committees. Speakers Committee—Mr. Stauffer. Program Committee—Dr. McCracken.

Press Committee—Mr. Stebbins. Music Committee—Mr. Black. House Committee—Mr. Brenne-man.

Ushers Committee—Mr. Spiker. Finance Committee—Mr. Robinson.

Bible Study—Mr. Boynton. Social Committee—Mrs. Benjamin.

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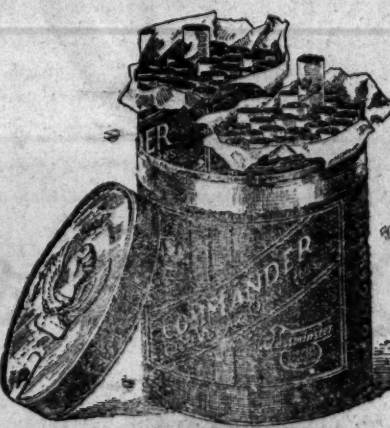


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HAVE PLENTY OF AVIATORS
Their Training Is Proceeding
Satisfactorily—Allies Recognize
Liberty Motor

Washington, Oct. 4.—Contracts have been let by the War Department for the construction of 20,000 airplanes for use in the war against Germany. This is practically the whole number of airplanes for which provision was made in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill. One-fourth, or about 5,000, of these will be built abroad, the other 15,000 being built in this country.

Aviators are being trained in 24 flying schools and in a number of ground schools. Their final training will be on foreign soil. The plans of the army contemplate the delivery of motors, planes, equipment and men as that all may be available as rapidly as one is ready for the other.

A great number of American aviators have been sent abroad, where they are now undergoing intensive training behind several of the battle fronts. More than 30 allied air experts are in this country, composing what may be called an international aviation general staff, in connection with the development of America's great military aerial force. When the first American military airplane is sent to Europe, and Secretary Baker says this will be done within reasonable time, it will be of American manufacture from the tip of its propellers to the engine machine gun and camera.

These are some of the facts that stand out in a statement issued by Secretary of War Baker summarizing, as far as it can without giving away military secrets, the progress thus far made with the aviation program adopted under the \$640,000,000 appropriation. The Secretary's statement follows:

To Spend \$640,000,000 Appropriation
The development of the "Liberty Motor" is being followed by highly satisfactory progress in the equipment of the aerial branch of the army and the training of its aviators. While it is inexpedient to impart information of military value or to detail strategic plans, it is felt that a partial announcement may be made of the progress of the aviation program. This statement is to meet numerous requests of the press and to convey to the country an authentic report of the work of the aviation section. The aviation situation today may be summarized as follows:

"Contracts have been let and work is in progress on practically the entire number of airplanes and motors for which provision was made in the \$640,000,000 Aviation bill passed by Congress in July. This program called for more than 20,000 airplanes.

"The types of airplanes now in process of manufacture cover the entire range of training machines, light high-speed fighters, machines, and powerful battle and bombing planes of the heaviest design. Our contracts call for an ample number of training machines, and embrace as well giant battle planes capable of the work of the Caproni, the Handley Page, and similar types.

"Every measure of insurance has been taken that the American forces in France shall be amply equipped with aircraft. The work of the aviation section has been thoroughly systematized. The training of avia-

tors, the building of motors, and the construction of wings is proceeding uniformly—each keeping pace with the other and with general war plans.

"The comprehensive plan is that when motors are ready there shall be ready also the planes necessary; and when the motors and planes are ready aviators and machine guns shall be available. Co-ordination has been developed in every branch of the aviation section.

First Airplane Wholly American

"When a reasonable time, considering the period for preparation this country will send its first airplane to Europe. This airplane, from the tip of its propellers to the engine, machine gun, and camera, will have been made in the United States.

"It has been necessary greatly to develop and expand the aircraft industry in this country. This work of increasing the output of existing manufacturing establishments, creating new plants, and providing tool, gauge, and jig equipment for great quantity production, has required time, and the months of the summer have been, and the early fall will be, devoted to this essential groundwork.

"United States airplanes are being constructed both in this country and abroad. Approximately one-fourth of the number soon needed will be made abroad.

"Provision has been made also for the manufacture of the many accessories necessary to aircraft service at the front. Sources of supply for machine guns, observation apparatus, cameras, scientific instruments of navigation and precision, and many other specialties of the aircraft art have been provided. Both in this country and abroad this work has been under direction of skilled men.

"The designing of the 'Liberty Motor,' previously referred to by the Secretary of War as probably the greatest single achievement of the war, has been accorded foreign recognition. Our allies have already asked for samples of these motors and are investigating the possibilities of quantity production in this country.

"The United States today is in practical control of many of the materials required for the manufacture of aircraft, both for this Government and its allies. Steps have been taken for the conservation and distribution of such materials and the great resources of this country.

International Standardization
"Under the direction of the Aircraft Production Board there is being accomplished an international standardization in the tests of materials and their specifications, so that through a unification of the demands upon this country there may be full utility of our resources.

"If the operations of the land forces of the country are directed by a General Staff the aviation service may lay claim to an 'International General Staff.' More than 30 of the air service experts of the allied nations have come to Washington, and are on regular duty with the officers of the army and navy air services and with the members of the aircraft production board. The best men of the air services of the allied countries have been loaned to this Government, and were sent here to aid in getting out an aviation program under way with the fewest possible mistakes and the greatest economy in time.

"There has been a remarkably gratifying response to the call for aviators. This country has an unlimited supply of young men possessing courage, self-reliance, good judgment, and decision—the things required in the air service. This service, appealing to both the imagination and patriotism of such young men, is today fitting thousands of Americans for flying.

"The ground schools conducted by several of our great universities are turning out cadets steadily. Twenty-four flying schools have been authorized and construction work is up to schedule.

"Realizing there would be a shortage in the beginning of American-

built training planes, a successful substitute plan was evolved. Arrangements were made with the allied countries for the acceptance of our cadet students for final training upon foreign soil. These men are being trained in uniforms and will be turned over as finished aviators to the fighting forces in France.

Our Aviators Training Abroad

"American aviators are today in training in all the allied countries. They are now undergoing intensive training behind several of the battle fronts. The sending of great numbers of American aviators abroad, and the rapidity of training preparations at the flying schools in the United States—such as the one near Dayton—indicate the scope of the work of the aviation section since funds were made available for an army of aviators.

"There is practically no limit to the number of aerial fighters which the United States can, and will, furnish in the war for democracy. No time has been lost in experiments. The machines which have already proved successful will be reproduced in large numbers in this country. Through negotiations consummated through the Aircraft Board there has been established the principle of the free interchange of manufacturing and patent rights. There exists today the closest co-operation among the allied nations in sending a great aerial fleet above the battlefronts. When this nation's army moves up to participate in the fighting the eyes of her army will be ready.

"The Signal Corps and its staff of foreign advisers are well satisfied with the progress made since the designing of the 'Liberty Motor.' It is not possible to make public the details of the work accomplished. The War Department can only say that its earlier expectations and hopes for the consummation of our extensive aircraft program are being more than realized."

The Fantastics

Tonight will be the final opportunity to see the Fantastics in their present novel and successful program. Hilda Felstead's "Tipperary Adaptations," Billie Seaton's humorous child imitation, "Six Times Six," Nellie Black's Scottish songs, "Callie Herrin," and "My Ain Folk," Leonard Nelson's song about the rooster that was to make the acquaintance of the stew-pot, Fred Keeley's dance, "The Clodhopper Rag," and Bert Wiles' ragtime xylophone solos are among the fine items on a good bill. Tomorrow there will be a complete change of program, and some fresh novelties are promised for that night. The season at the Lyceum will conclude on Saturday night, and therefore there will be only four more evening entertainments, with a special matinee on Saturday afternoon. Children will be admitted at half rates to the matinee entertainment, which is timed to start at 4.30.

Novelty at Apollo

A novelty in the form of a Russian "Cabaret concert party" was introduced at the Apollo Theatre. The cabaret consists of a clever trio of performers. Mdlle. Davidova, an operatic soprano, sings some good selections from favorite operas, Mdlle. Svetich gives some feature dances, and M. Khmarin does an impersonation and parody act. There is also a good bill of moving pictures.

AMERICAN CLUB WOMEN MEET IN NEW QUARTERS

**Pleasing Artistic, Musical And
Dramatic Program Draws Re-
cord Attendance Of Season**

The new meeting place at the Carlton Cafe was crowded with the record attendance of the American Woman's Club season yesterday, when a varied and pleasing program was run through.

Art in several phases occupied the attention of the clubwomen the greater part of the afternoon. There was a comprehensive exhibition of paintings by local and visiting artists, a rendition of original musical compositions by Mr. C. Gatten and a number of character readings by Miss Jennie Jenkins, of Hwai Yuan, guest of the Club, all of which received every expression of thorough appreciation by the gathering.

The picture exhibits consisted of some forty-six examples of drawing and painting by five lady artists. Mrs. W. A. Dunn, graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, exhibited six drawings and portraits of Shanghai children, done with an appealing charm and which came in for a good deal of admiration. Of twenty-four sketches hung by Miss Reuby Statira Ferris, a small bit called "Bamboos," some hill scenes about Mokanshan and some mist effects gathered from the same vicinity, are deserving of special mention. Mrs. Orietta Warner Macdonald exhibited three large oil copies of noted paintings and Mrs. Mary Ferris Swan, graduate of the Chicago Art Institute—as is also Miss Ferris—had a number of typically Chinese scenic sketches. One of the Temple Courtyard at Hangchow was particularly good, while a colorful visualisation of the Temple of Heaven in Peking also drew praise. Mrs. Zoe Caines Conan, of New York, had four exhibits, of which three, a crayon of a Manchu Lady and two small sketches were exceptionally good in color and line.

Miss Jennie Jenkins' elocutionary numbers proved very popular with her audience and called forth several encores, and Mr. Gatten's two selections were equally satisfying.

The sale of bags, previously prepared for the indefinitely postponed Garden Fete, was quite successful and will be continued at the next regular meeting of the Club. The meeting yesterday was presided over by Mrs. Morse of the Social Department, Mrs. Holcomb being hostess.

There will be two departmental meetings this week, the first occurring on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock when the Literary section meets with Mrs. P. L. Bryant at No. 5 Jinkee Road, to study the Women of the Orient. The Music Department meets Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson's apartments at the Astor House. The study of Beethoven will be continued and two of his most famous sonatas will be played.

Calendars for the year's work were distributed at yesterday's meeting.

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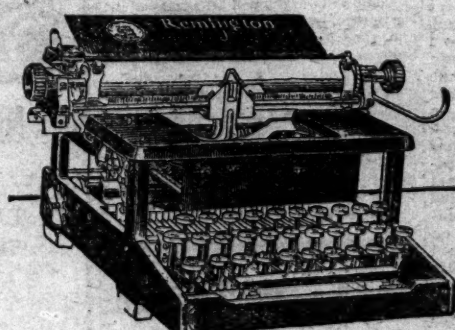


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AGENTS

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SPORTS



Latest News of Athletic World



GOSSIP

SOX CRUSH GIANT TEAM
IN 2ND OF BIG SERIESChicago Nine Pounds Two Of
McGraw's Stars From Box
In 7-2 Win

Chicago's fighting White Sox administered a crushing defeat to the New York Giants in the second game of the World's Series, driving two of McGraw's best twirlers to cover and registering a 7 to 2 victory before the eyes of 32,000 raving Chicago fans.

Chicago's second win left the National League machine apparently a battered wreck, though it tightened somewhat, later, as the series shows. McGraw opened the game with his stellar southpaw slabbist, Percy Shupp, counted on as his ace card against Comiskey's team. Shupp lasted less than two innings, and Andy Anderson, rushed into the breach to stop the slugging Sox, was greeted with an avalanche of hits that sent him scampering to the clubhouse before two innings more had been played. "Pol" Perritt was the third New York pitcher to take up the task of applying the breaks and succeeded in so doing, but the damage was irreparable by that time. Urban "Red" Faber was the Giant killer selected by Rowland to do Chicago's slugging and he went through the contest in magnificent style, save for one bad inning, when the Giants scored two.

New York drew first blood and sent a wave of gloom through the stands by getting away to one of their old time attacks in the second. After Fletcher had died at first on Weaver's throw, Robertson beat out an infield hit. Holke cracked a single to center on the hit and run play. Robertson making third. Lew McCarty slapped a humming single to left which sent Robertson trotting across the plate. Schalk failed to get Jackson's throw to the plate and Holke also scored. The Giants quit right there. In the next ten minutes their two run lead had faded out of sight.

Joe Jackson opened up on Schupp with a slashing single to center. "Happy" Felsch rapped out another "chick" Gandil slapped a nasty bouncer across the infield and made first while Jackson scored. Buck Weaver sent a single whizzing out to center and Felsch brought in the tag run. Schalk forced Gandil at third and then Schupp gave Faber a pass and was invited out of the game. Anderson came in and fanned Liebold, sent to bat for John Collins. Andy got through the third inning, and then came the deluge. Weaver opened the fourth by singling through second. Schalk followed suit, to right. Faber was out to Zimmerman. Liebold rapped a hit to center, scoring Buck. McMullen did the same, scoring Schalk. Anderson was yanked and Eddie Collins welcomed Perritt with another single, sending Liebold home. Then Jackson walked out another and by the time Robertson had recovered it two more runs were across. Perritt ended it there and fared better until the eighth when he retired to allow Wilhoit (not Cy, but in

(the same family) to pinch-hit, making way for Tesreau.

Here's the box score:

New York Giants	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Burns, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Robertson, rf.....	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Holke, lb.....	3	1	1	7	0	0	0	0
McCarty, c.....	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Rarden, c.....	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
Schupp, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilhoit, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	30	2	3	24	8	1		

Chicago White Sox	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
J. Collins, rf.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Liebold, rf.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McMullen, 2b.....	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	1	2	5	3	0	0	0
Jackson, lf.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	0	1	12	1	0	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	3	6	5	0	0	0
Schalk, c.....	4	1	3	6	5	0	0	0
Faber, p.....	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0
Totals.....	35	7	14	27	19	1		

Hits and runs by innings:
New York.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 2
Base hits.....1 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 = 7
Chicago.....0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 x = 7
Base hits.....0 4 1 6 1 1 1 0 x = 14
* Batted for Perritt in eighth.

Summary—Stolen bases, E. Collins, Jackson (2); double plays, Herzog unassisted, Faber to Weaver to Gandil, Felsch to E. Collins, Weaver to Gandil; bases on balls, off Faber 1, off Perritt 2, off Tesreau 1; struck out, by Schupp 2, Anderson 2, Tesreau 1, Faber 1; passed balls, McCarty 1; umpires, O'Laughlin, Klem, Evans and Rigler; time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes; attendance 32,000.

U. S. Football Results

(Games of Oct. 6.)

East and South	At	Score
At Annapolis—West Virginia, 7; Navy, 0.		
At West Point—Army, 23; Carnegie Tech, 0.		
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 41; Pennsylvania, 0.		
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 40; Bethany, 0.		
At Ithaca—Cornell, 22; Oberlin, 0.		
At Washington, Penn.—Washington, 38; Jefferson, 38; Westminster, 0.		
At State College—Penn State, 30; Gettysburg, 0.		
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 14; Springfield Y. M. C. A., 0.		
At Providence—Brown, 20; Johns Hopkins, 0.		
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 90; Fort Wadsworth, 0.		
At Easton—Lafayette, 20; Ambulance Corps, 0.		
At Troy—Rensselaer, 6; New York University, 3.		
At Middletown—Wealeyan, 0; Rhode Island State, 0.		
At Allentown—Muhlenberg, 0; Villa Nova, 0.		
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 32; Lebanon Valley, 7.		
At Schenectady—Williams, 13; Union, 6.		
At Lancaster—Carlisle, 60; Franklin and Marshall, 0.		
At Worcester—Norwich, 21; Worcester, 6.		
At Middlebury—Middlebury, 12; Middlebury, 12.		

Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

The grass course, bamboos out, was open to those members who wished to send their ponies along yesterday and quite a number took advantage of this. The times, particularly last quarter, were slow, owing to the dead state of the course after its recent heavy soaking.

Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter
*Carriacktergus	WGC	40	1.19.1	1.57	2.35	3.08.1			33.1
*The Raven	WH	31.4	1.05	1.41.3	2.17				35.2
Ashfield	HBM	40.2	1.18	1.59	2.36.2	3.10	(last 1 1/4)		33.3
Black Diamond	JJ	34.2	1.10.3	1.45.4	2.18.1				32.2
Kronborg	GW	35.3	1.10	1.44.3	2.20.2				35.4
Mush	EUR	36.1	1.11	1.44.2	2.19.2		(last mile of 1 1/4)		35
Golden Oriole	HEA	36.3	1.15.2	1.52.3	2.28	3.03.3	3.39	(last 1/2 of 1 1/4)	35.2
Bullfinch	WH		(chipped in last 1/4)						35.2
*Springie	JJ	37.1	1.13.3	1.49.4	2.21.3				31.4
Valleyfield	RFS	36.4	1.14.1	1.52.3	2.30.1	3.07.2	3.41	(last 1 1/2 of 1 1/4)	33.3
*Peckham	CCE	38	1.09	1.46					36
*The Chaffinch	boy								34
The Starling	WH	35.4	1.11.3	1.45.3			(last 1/2 of 1 mile)		34
Mottled	PV	35.3	1.12	1.45.2					33.2
Jacobite	EUR	37.3	1.14.1	1.49.4	2.22.3				32.4
Domino (not entered)	JJ								34
Beaconsfield	RFS	35	1.09	1.44.3	2.19.3				32.4
Standard Dahlia	ESBR	36	1.14.1	1.50	2.21.3	2.55.4			34.1
Beau Brummel	GG	37	1.11.2	1.45.3	(last 1/2 of 1 1/4)				34.1
Rio Colorado	boy				(last 1/2 of 1 1/4)				34.1
Anglodane	SBS	38	1.11.1	1.46.3					35.2
Castlefield	RFS	36.3		1.45.3	2.20				34.2
Tomtit	WH	35.3	1.10.2	1.45.1					34.4
Star of Doon	EUR	36	1.11.2	1.46.2	2.19.2				33
Northland	AK	38	1.14	1.47.3	2.20.4				33
Hawkeye	boy		1.12	1.46					34
Star	boy		1.15	1.50					35
Silversand	SAS	37	1.11.4	1.44.3	2.21.2				36.4
Homefield	RFS	36.1		1.47.3	2.23.1				35.3
Uganda	boy	41.1	1.20.2	1.57.1	2.31.3	3.06.1			34.3
Angostura	AK	31.4	1.07	1.49.3					42.3
Royalist	JIE	34.2	1.08.4	1.41	2.15				34
The Oriole	WH	37.2	1.16.3	1.58.1	2.38.4	3.16.3	3.51.1	4.23.1	32
The Capercaille	HEA								32
*Cherry Tint	EUR	40	1.17.1	1.54.3	2.27.1				32.3
*Silver Fitz	JJ								32.2
Wakefield	boy	43.3	1.27.1	2.04	2.38.3	3.14			35.2
Mechanism	MOS			1.44					37
Grey Goose	RMD	33.3	1.07	1.40.2					33.2
Wynona	WH		1.06.2	1.40					33.3
Watermark	JJ	34.2	1.09.1	1.44.1	2.20.2				36.1
*Jingle Johnnie	EUR				2.20.1				36
The Tout	boy	31.2	1.07.2	1.45.1	in company with Angostura				37.4
*Oyster Bay	AK	38	1.12	1.47					35
Battle Dawn	WH	40.2	1.16.2	1.51.4	2.26.3	3.00.3			34
Black Jester	BL		(chipped in last mile and beaten by many lengths)						
Midlothian	boy		(chipped in last 1/2 mile time 1.47.3)						
Biplane	EUR	35.1		1.40.2	2.17				36.3
Triumph	JIE	34.3	1.09.1	1.44.1					35
Silver Streak	JJ	37.4	1.13.4	1.48.2	2.20.4				32.2
Brown Mouse	AK	31.1	1.05.3	1.39					33.2
Father Xmas	boy			1.39.4					34.1

All on the Grass Course. * = Grifflins. † = Subscription Grifflins.

Lake Forest College, 0.

At East Lansing—Alma, 14;

Michigan Aggies, 7.

At Lafayette—Purdue, 54; Frank-

lin, 0.

At Urbana—Illinois, 22; Kansas, 0.

At Cleveland—Western Reserve,

0; Wooster, 0.

At Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas Ag-

gies, 10; Oklahoma Aggies, 0.

At Lincoln—University of Ne-

braska, 100; Nebraska Wesleyan, 0.

At Columbus—Ohio State, 58;

Ohio Wesleyan, 0.

At Madison—Wisconsin, 34;

Beloit, 0.

At Columbus, Mo.—Missouri, 14;

William Jewell, 6.

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WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. Winds
abating, but still fresh along the
coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 7, 1917

Another View of Japan's 'Monroe Doctrine'

THE American people have shown on many occasions the heartiness and sincerity of their welcome to Japan's Commission headed by Viscount Ishii and the Government on its part has been ready to exchange views on the new relations between the two countries which have arisen as a result of the war. The Commission will front a difficult matter, however, when it attempts to lecture or cajole the American nation as to its duty in its dealings with China. We need no warning of "Hands off!" from Japan any more than we need any new declarations as to our own intentions to preserve the territorial integrity of China and to maintain an open door for the traders of all nations. It is not necessary for Viscount Ishii to tell an American audience, as he did in New York on Saturday evening last, that Japan "will be prepared to defend and maintain the integrity and independence of China against any aggressor," for we have never been aggressors in China. If the Viscount meant to refer to the Central Powers and such aggression as was shown by Germany in 1898 in the seizure of Kiaochow, why did he not say so plainly?

It should not be necessary for us to remind the Viscount that America has never been open to the charge of aggression in China and that we hold under our control no portion of China's soil. This is more than he can say for his own nation, if we are obliged to speak plainly, as we are in the present instance. Formosa, Port Arthur, Dalny, Kiaochow, the Japanese concession at Tientsin, Japanese troops at Hankow bear witness against Japan in the court of aggression, to say nothing of the post-bellum Twenty-one Demands with its still unsettled group five. We deeply regret that it is necessary to remind the commission of an allied nation of such unpleasant facts at a time when we are most anxious to come to a friendly and cordial understanding with her as to the best manner in which we can co-operate to win the war.

The American nation is now wholeheartedly engaged in the life-and-death struggle with Germany and her allies and our people are ready to make any sacrifice necessary to assist our allies so that together we may be victorious. That is a different matter from helping Japan or any other ally to make use of the present extremity of friends to announce or carry through any selfish policy for its own aggrandisement.

It is no time for Japan to be making hay in her dealings with China out of the profits which she is accumulating from the sorrows of her allies; her nearness to China should rather cause her to approach her allies with plans as to the best way in which the resources and the man-power of China can be brought to their aid against the common enemy. We have expected some generous offer of help in prosecuting the war but instead of bread we are offered a stone and then, as in the New York address, the stone is hurled at us.

It is no time for soft words. We

want Japan's friendship and her aid in the war but we resent such remarks as those of Viscount Ishii at New York and shall not fail to call attention to their incorrect statements and misleading references. They are in such contrast to the messages brought to us by the British, French, Belgian, Italian and Russian commissions that we cannot refrain from wondering as to the real intent of the Japanese Government in sending a commission. Was it to help us in this world war or was it to take advantage of our present overwhelming absorption in European affairs to wring out of us an unwilling adherence to some new policy which Japan seeks to announce concerning China?

We do not need a commission from Japan to cause us to reaffirm our clearly expressed policy as to China, much less do we desire it to throw dust in the eyes of our people by taking on the airs of a non-aggressor and then warning America as if she were an aggressor. We repeat that we want Japan's friendship, Japan's hearty co-operation in the war, Japan's splendid help in patrolling the Pacific and all other aid possible in helping to win the war but we do not want and will not have Japan's dictation as to what we shall do in China. In particular we do not want our traditional policy travestied.

Protective Coloring To Deceive Submarines

From the Scientific American
The American war risk insurance bureau has given notice that all vessels sailing to European ports or ports on the Mediterranean coast of Africa after October 1 must be painted in accordance with one of the systems recommended by the chairman of the naval consulting board and the ship protection committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

But no hard and fast rules for this painting have been drawn up. Four systems are suggested, and the ship owner may select the one which pleases him best, in itself an indication that no one really knows, as yet, just which is "best."

It is obvious that any system of painting which lowers visibility through the use of various colors, can be made a boomerang, if the observer through a telescope can use the right light ray screens through which to view it. It is conceivable that the protective painting, seen through the proper colors of ray screens might become extremely conspicuous. Therefore, no public description of the exact colors, curves, areas, proportions, etc., entering into such painting seems advisable. But a word or two regarding underlying principles, so far as they are known, can hardly give that "aid and comfort to the enemy" which a specific statement that such and such a ship is painted in such and such a manner might do.

One system contemplates the use of the primary colors in varied proportions, areas and shapes of area. A gray so produced seems to have a greater degree of visual "deadness" at a distance, than a gray produced simply by gray paint, just as a zebra's gray of black and white is far less visible than a mule's "all over" gray. Another system considers that the darkest parts of a ship should be made light and the lightest parts darker, thus eliminating, as far as possible, both high light and shadow. Such a system would paint under the overhang light, and the superstructure darker, to produce a better blend with water and sky. A third system contemplates a wave like painting of green, blue and white, so that the outlines of the hull are lost in those of the surrounding water. A fourth considers a very important factor—the confusing effect which scrolls and curves have, added to the similar confusing effect of bright colors. It is a fact that a range finder or a telescope cannot be focused so readily or so sharply upon such an object as upon one which has a monotone color value and sharp clean cut straight line outlines.

It should also be noted that there is a third effect aimed at in such "choppy" painting. First, the various colors blend to a monotone which is less visible at a given distance than the same monotone produced by "all over" painting. Second, the scrolls, curved outlines, as well as the colors, make telescopic focusing more difficult. Third, the breaking up of a solid object into several smaller objects makes it less visible, just as a solid rank of men is a far more conspicuous object than when the rank is scattered.

The Socialist Party And The War

Mr. Hillquit And His Followers Refuse To Understand The Nature Of The Struggle We Are Engaged In

By Frank Bohn, Ph.D.
(New York Times)

It was not private property interests that forced Belgium into this war, or France, or Great Britain, or, finally, the United States. Just why so many socialists and pacifists imagine that leading business interests in America would urge the spending of thirty billions or sixty billions of dollars, all to be raised through taxation ultimately, in order to save a billion and a half of bonds is not clear.

This war is not a war of capitalism at all. It is a medieval, monarchical war forced upon the Western modern nations by the medieval, monarchical, and feudal class in Germany. The Kaiser and his cohorts went to war exactly as a Roman Emperor or Genghis Khan or Louis XIV. went to war. Any one who does not base all his thinking and acting upon that fact, is simply not intellectually equipped to think intelligently or to act wisely in the present crisis.

The second error made by certain American socialists is as dangerous as the first. The socialists of Germany, they say, are also beginning to show distinct signs of revolt against their Kaiser and their junkers, their money lords and their money lord. They demand peace and the abandonment of all plans of world dominion and conquest.

If what Mr. Hillquit and the others here say is true, it is extremely important. More than one billion people who are now fighting Germany are very much interested, and would like to know the facts which Mr. Hillquit tells us are in his possession. I happen to be in direct and regular connection with the German Revolutionary Committee, who publish Die Freie Zeitung and are doing what they can to rally whatever there may be of democratic life in Germany. They impress upon me again and again the painful fact that there is no considerable revolutionary force in Germany and that to place faith in any such supposed strength is to build upon the sand. They have placed themselves and their paper squarely behind President Wilson and declare again and again that only through defeat will the German people learn to turn against their war lords. These very able and worthy democratic Germans in Berlin see only too clearly that the German people of all classes are in a state of slavery to a social system whose very foundation is a negation of the popular will and democratic rights.

Socialism, to be international, must be international. If the great so-called Social-Democratic Party of Germany had refused to go to war and had started a revolution, the socialists of Belgium, France, England, and America, would have been justified in supporting them to the uttermost. But when the socialists of Germany proved themselves to be simply so many slaves trained to do their master's bidding, when they burst upon Belgium and France, it would have been utter folly for the socialists of Belgium and France to prate of internationalism. Some of the socialists of England, however, protected by the English Channel, the French army, and the British navy, did actually declare and do still protest that they want nothing but peace with these German "socialists," who for over three years have made every effort to kill them; it being very easy, of course, to preach love of your enemies, conciliation, and immediate peace when you are safely protected by the weapons and the living bodies of others.

In America the situation was much more conducive to a continuation of a pacifist attitude on the part of socialists. Many of us who are bitterly opposed to the Kaiser and all his works objected to America's going into the war. We did this because we imagined that, as every succeeding Spring campaign opened up, the German defense would collapse. While we did not fall to fathom the depths of slavery into which the German working classes had been dragged, none of us surmised the colossal nature of German preparation and power. Once convinced, especially by the growing weakness of Russia, that the Allies could not win without America's help, there was nothing for us to do but to accept the war and advocate its relentless prosecution.

Peace in the immediate future would mean that Germany will have won a Napoleonic victory. Rather than accept that result I would have America sacrifice all her wealth and

millions of men to the purpose of the war.

In taking its present stand the Socialist Party of the United States is all unknowingly and from the best of motives holding with the Kaiser against the Allies. Let no one think that they are receiving money from German agents. I know they are not. I know that the majority of my recent socialist comrades would lay down their lives for their principles. That very fact is what makes their service in the cause of the Kaiser terribly dangerous here and, if sanctioned by a large vote this Fall, far-reaching in its effect upon the mind of the world.

Finally, let me warn the Government at Washington and all those who, like myself, are ardently supporting that Government during the war, that the position of the American socialists cannot be successfully assailed through the police, the Secret Service, or the military power. The Secret Service, if it ransacks every socialist office and every socialist mind, will find nowhere a single jot or tittle that is not enthusiastically voiced in the open forum. Police intervention will merely fan the flame or opposition. If the civil law and the civil authority be superseded by martial law and military force, the socialists will, quite logically, proclaim that German methods are being adopted here. The position of the Socialist Party can be successfully opposed only through intelligent argument. Those socialists, like those pacifists, who understand Germany want no peace with Germany until the Kaiser and the junkers are driven from power. Only then can real socialism make progress and real pacifism be safely advocated throughout the world. If we utter folly to call the socialists "traitors." The world today demands a higher patriotism than mere official loyalty to a single national state. We must prove to the misguided socialists that in befriending the German Government they are, in fact, disloyal not only to the working class, but to the highest interests of humanity everywhere.

The Mystery Of Cotton

The Kansas City Star
One of the mysteries of the war is how Germany and Austria manage to get along without cotton. This involves not merely the question of clothing, but of ammunition as well. We hear of clothing made of paper and of nettle fiber and of wood pulp used as a substitute for cotton in explosives. But it is difficult to understand how substitutes can take the place of this essential article of household use and of warfare.

Before the war Germany imported from the United States 2½ million bales of cotton a year. In the first six or eight months of the war cotton was imported as usual, but since then the British embargo has nearly shut cotton out of Germany and Austria. Neither have the Central Powers been getting wool, silk or flax.

Cotton is the basis of nitrocellulose from which explosives are made. It is possible to get a limited supply of this from wood fiber, by an expensive process, and German chemists have said the supply for German guns was coming from this source. But a 12-inch gun disposes of a half bale of cotton with every shot fired. A machine gun in operation uses a bale of cotton every three minutes. In a naval battle, like the one off Jutland, from five to six thousand pounds of cotton a minute are consumed by the guns of each active ship.

In addition the Allies are using 20,000 bales of cotton a year for absorbent cotton to staunch and bind wounds of the injured; 100,000 bales will be required to equip America's airplane fleet with wings; one change of clothing for all the troops now in the war would use up more than one million bales. The United States is turning one million bales of cotton a year into explosives, and this government recently gave one order for 40 million yards of cotton cloth for the army.

How is Germany going to dress for the cold this winter, to say nothing of supplying nitrocellulose to keep the guns going? This is one of the mysteries of the war, for British chemists said at the beginning of the war that if they could keep cotton out of Germany that alone would bring the Central Powers to their knees in one year. The cotton has been kept out, but Germany manages to get along somehow.

German Lies Come Home to Roost

(From The New York Nation)

"Official communications" of the German government "are coming into wide discredit abroad, owing to the many self-evident contradictions in them." Who says this? An enemy of Germany? An un-cultured Philistine? No, it is a leader in the German Reichstag, Herr Erzberger; and the words, which made a deep impression upon German minds, had particular reference to the offer of a separate peace which Kerensky had said Germany made to Russia. This was semi-officially denied; but that did not prevent general belief that it was true. It certainly shows that pass to which things have come when a prominent deputy can rise in the Reichstag to declare that even the official utterances of the government are not to be trusted. It is a curious fact that some of the most damaging proofs of German official lies have been furnished by Germans. There was, for example, the impudent fiction, embodied in the German declaration of war upon France, that French airmen had dropped bombs upon Nuremberg. But it was from the authorities in Nuremberg itself that the evidence came which showed the whole thing to be an unblushing falsehood.

Other Germans are dealing with other German lies in the same way. A member of the German general staff, General Freytag-Loringhoven, has been publishing an article on "The First Victories in the West." He was loud in praise of the German strategy which threw the French plans for mobilisation into confusion, by marching unexpectedly through Belgium. The question of law or morality was not considered by this German officer, but only the military astuteness of the violation of Belgian neutrality. General Freytag-Loringhoven is explicit on the point that the French high command was taken completely by surprise, and that it was not till August 22, 1914, that the fifth army got as far as the line Douai-Charleroi.

This article was published in the Cologne Gazette. Yet the same German newspaper, in the autumn of 1914, stated that the government had information that on August 1 the French had 150,000 soldiers at Maubeuge, and as many more at Givet, ready to invade Germany by way of Belgium. That particular lie, put about to justify the Belgian outrage, is thus neatly spiked on the helmet of the unwitting General Freytag-Loringhoven.

Further official German lies—a whole series of them—have had to do with Austria's ultimatum to Serbia and the conference in Berlin about that affair and the whole prospect of war. That the German government did not know of the Austrian ultimatum was asserted by the foreign office, but was from the first flatly incredible. This was a lie so gross and palpable that it deceived no one. And the proof of the falsity, since forthcoming, was ample long before Foreign Secretary Zimmermann confessed the truth to Ambassador Gerard.

The latest lies
The latest falsifications, and their detection, relate to the so-called "Potsdam Conference," a gathering which met early in July, 1914, to decide on risking a general war or not. The official Wolff Bureau has denied that such a conference ever was held. But this must have been merely formal.

It is now evident that the truth was notorious in Berlin. One of the attacks on the government made in the Reichstag by the Socialist deputy, Herr Haase, related to this very matter. His words were: "We do not forget the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, nor the conference in Berlin on July 5, 1914, and the activity of Tirpitz and Falkenhayn in those days." It would thus appear that the conference was as well known as the ultimatum. Yet there we have the German official denial that such a conference ever met.

Well, again from a German source, indirectly, we have the proof that this denial is not worth the paper on which it was written. There has recently been published in Italy a report made to his government by the Italian ambassador in Constantinople, Signor Garroni. He had been on intimate terms with the German ambassador to Turkey, Baron Wangenheim. The latter was suddenly summoned to Berlin, and on his return, July 15, 1914, told Garroni that he had been present at a gathering of influential German leaders, and that war had been decided upon. The Italian asked what was to be the provocation, and was informed that the ultimatum to Serbia was to be made such that it could not possibly be accepted.

Incidental confirmation of Ambassador Garroni comes from Mr. Einstein, then attached to the American embassy in Constantinople. He had the story at the time from Garroni himself, and was so impressed by it that, as he stated in a

letter to the London Times, he wrote it out in his diary.
This is the kind of evidence, little by little coming out, which will justify to the future historian President Wilson's terrible indictment of the German government for having chosen its own time for the war and "delivered the blow fiercely and suddenly."
We need not labor the moral. It

private lying is essentially a sin against society, official lying strikes at the root of international confidence. And it is for a long course of governmental falsehood that the rulers of Germany stand today pilloried and punished. If the German people does not wish to get rid of them because they are autocrats, they ought to get out because they are exposed and clumsy falsifiers.

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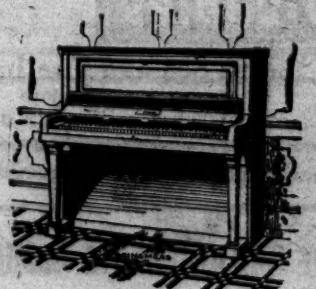
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Baron Takahashi Sells Curios Because Of War

(Japan Advertiser)

"On the whole I have suffered no loss," said Baron Korekiyo Takahashi yesterday, when asked about the sale of his valuable art and curio articles at auction Friday. The collection brought only half a million yen, about half the sum which the public had expected it to bring. This result was due first to the withdrawal by the Baron of the most precious item in the collection, Senjutsu's sixteen Rakan or Buddhist apostles, and secondly to the sudden spell of "hard times" experienced among curio-buying circles, owing to the abrupt slump reported in the share market a few days before the auction.

A great deal of public attention and press comment has been elicited over Baron Takahashi's resolve to sell his curios for he is one of the leading figures in Japan's political and financial world, and is well known abroad. Formerly the Minister of Finance, and having occupied before that position the presidency of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the presidency of the Bank

of Japan, the Baron now fills one of the most influential positions in the directorate of the Seiyukai, the most powerful political party friendly to the Terauchi Ministry.

Collector for 20 Years

The sum realised by Friday's sale was 520,000 yen, which represents the value of about 500 artistic and curio articles. The Baron has been a reputed collector for twenty years, but has now signalled his resolution to give up the hobby once and for all. In an interview given yesterday he said:

"I have long wished to get rid of my collection. My original motive in collecting curios was that I wished to find some distraction of mind from the manifold cares of a busy public career. Nothing afforded me a more enjoyable sense of diversion and relaxation after a day's toil than to pass a few hours in the privacy of my room in company with old specimens of art, bestowing such care on them as might keep them from the ravages of time and worm. But as years passed and my possessions grew in number and value, they had begun to 'get on my nerves,' as you may say.

Collection Requires Work

"What was at first a pleasure had now become a work. To trust the keepership of the articles into the hands of servants is out of the question. I had to see to sunning and dusting the more valuable of them and otherwise look after them myself, and this, coupled with the growing demands of a public career, constituted a burden, which I have found well-nigh insupportable. That was why I chucked them, and on the whole I have no cause to complain of the result of the sale, for I have obtained a sum which somewhat exceeded the money that I had originally spent."

With this the Baron dismissed the subject.

"Shall you start the collection again?"

"No," was his emphatic reply, "I have done with it. The times are growing busier, and demand one's efforts in a different direction."

Wherewith Baron Takahashi made some pointed remarks on various political and economical problems of the day.

To the question asked as to the attitude of the Seiyukai toward the Terauchi Government, about which there has been some curious talk of late, the Baron answered:

Seiyukai Is Faithful

"There has been no change in the

attitude of our Seiyukai; but people will talk—even some of our own party men. But their garrulity doesn't count. My opinion or rather the opinion of the Seiyukai leader is that this is no time for indulging in internal political contentions.

"Whatever may be said against the Terauchi Government, this much is certain that it is doing its level best to cope with the situation caused by the unprecedented war, and the obvious duty of every politician is not to place unnecessary obstacles in the way of the Government doing its work in this most difficult time. The policy of our party is to approve of what is right in the Government and to give it advice and suggestions when we see any cause for doing so."

As to the end of the European war, the Baron could decry no ray of peace dawning, but what he regretted most was the tendency among some Japanese publicists to make such irresponsible utterances as are calculated to detract from the value of the efforts

that Japan is making to help her allies in the war against the German militarism.

Says Japan Does Share

"Japan has done and is doing all she can to assist the Allies," continued the Baron, "for this war will be found as much Japan's war as the war for Britain and the United States, but some people are not far-sighted enough to comprehend the real meaning of the war, with the consequence that their writings and utterances show not only a criminal ignorance of what goes on in the rest of the world but are at times of such a nature as may give an unpleasant feeling to the countrymen of our allies. The authorities cannot be too severe in dealing with these irresponsibles."

And now that he has put away his hobby of curio collecting for more serious work, the Baron hopes that leaders of public opinion, in power or through the press will render their best service in guiding the thoughts of the people in a right and healthy direction.

Schooner Built By Pitcairn Islanders

Levuka, Fiji—The Polynesian Gazette gives an interesting account, related by Pastor F. E. Lyndon of Tahiti of the building and first trip of the Messenger, a 25-ton schooner built by the Pitcairn Islanders. The extreme isolation of Pitcairn Island has fortunately been broken to some extent by the opening of the Panama Canal. Western-bound vessels now find Pitcairn a convenient port of call to take in water, and to replenish their stocks of fruit and vegetables.

Before the war Pitcairn depended mostly for mails and regular supplies upon the periodic visits of British warships, but during the last three years there have been few opportunities for the Islanders to get into touch with the outside world. This isolation led them to undertake the formidable task of building a schooner, with the object of establishing communication with Tahiti. Without proper tools, materials, or facilities, and without experience, the natives set to work on their task, praying with simple faith that God would provide for their needs. Nails were made from all the old iron on the island and timber was procured from the native trees. Shortly after the work had been started a boat called and the captain was able to supply some of the greatly needed

tools. When supplies ran short prayer was offered and always with the result that the need was met.

In this way the Messenger was built in about 18 months. The schooner was launched in the middle of January and on March 1 she arrived at Papeete. "The run to Mangareva," the Polynesian Gazette continues, "was accomplished in four days. At this place the boat remained one week and then commenced its trip to Papeete. After a few days' sailing out on the deep they experienced heavy weather and contrary winds, which blew them due south for a distance of 500 miles. For 40 hours hurricane weather was experienced, but no water washed their decks and no damage was done. The little craft seemed to be borne along over the huge seas by the angels as the ark of old. For three weeks no headway was made, consequently much perplexity seized the crew. They were blown by the wind till they were within 300 miles of Raiatea, of the Austral group, and had only two buckets of fresh water left and very little provisions. However, after casting lots, and drawing in favor of Papeete, a favorable wind immediately sprang up, which carried them in eight days to this port.

"The boat is a real credit to the Islanders, the masts are short, but have served their purpose during the first trip. The captain, George Warren, told me that of a truth the ship was built through prayer."

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SurugaAug. 7
Toyooka maruAug. 11

For San Francisco, etc.

ColombiaOct. 13
Korea MaruOct. 8
Royal ArrowOct. 17
Siberia MaruOct. 13
For Tacoma
Hawaii MaruOct. 1
Mexico MaruSept. 29
For Seattle
Inaba MaruOct. 13
For Vancouver
Bessie DollarSept. 17
Hazel DollarSept. 7

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

AMUSEMENTS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 6, 1917.
Money And Bullion
 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
 @ 97 1/2 = Tls. 1.02
 @ 72 1/2 = Mex. \$1.41
 Mex. Dollars Market rate ... 72.45
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280
 Bar Silver ... 411 1/2
 Copper Cash ... per tael Tls. 178
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 4 1/2 = Tls. 4.95
 exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$6.80
 Peking Bar ... 18
 Native Interest18

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver @ 4 1/2 = 44.5
 Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s. ... %
 4 m-s. ... %
 6 m-s. ... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.52
 Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$47.61
 Consols ... f —

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London ... T.T. 4 1/2
 India ... Demand 4 1/2
 Paris ... Demand 5 1/2
 New York ... Demand 9 1/2
 Hongkong ... Demand 9 1/2
 Japan ... T.T. 5 1/2
 Batavia ... T.T. 32 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London ... 4 m-s. Cds. 4/2 1/2
 London ... 4 m-s. Docy. 4/2 1/2
 London ... 6 m-s. Cds. 4/3
 London ... 6 m-s. Docy. 4/3 1/2
 Paris ... 4 m-s. 5/8
 New York ... 4 m-s. 100 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For November
 Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2 = \$1
 1 @ 574 = Francs 6.39
 1 Ne quotation Marks 15.21
 0.99 @ 99 1/2 Gold \$1
 1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 2.15
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.49
 1 @ 71 1/4 Roubles 7.95
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominat.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Shanghai, November 6, 1917.
Official
 International Cotton (pref.) ... Tls. 62.50
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 110.00
Unofficial
 Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 21.00
 Shanghai Lands 6% debts. 1902 @ Tls. 89.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
 Shanghai, November 6, 1917.
Unofficial
 Bites @ Tls. 1.17 1/2 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service
 London, November 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot 2s. 8 1/2 Paid.
 January to March: 2s. 9 1/2. Value.
 Tendency of Market: Flat. Total Stocks at London and Liverpool, 12,436 tons.
 Previous Quotation, London, November 3:—
 Spot: 2s. 8 1/2 Paid.
 January to March: 2s. 9 1/2. Sellers.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.

Rubber Outputs Delayed

Owing to an unexplained delay that apparently exists in the receipt of telegrams from Java, the publication of the outputs of rubber for the month of October from the under-noted estates is unavoidably delayed:—
 Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited, Anglo-Java Estates, Limited, Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee, Estates Ltd., Kroeck Java Plantations, Limited, Zingbe Rubber Company, Ltd.

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Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ibert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—
 Business presents no new features of interest except in the Yarn section, which has benefited by a welcome demand from Szechuen for the usual high counts, of which possibly about three to four thousand bales have been purchased as noted below. The Szechuen merchants here are reported to have a substantial sum of money available for employment over and above what has been absorbed by these Yarn purchases, and a continuation of the re-assuring news now coming to hand from that province as to political conditions, would probably lead to investments in piece goods, of which there must be a severe shortage there by this time.

Our other dependencies are putting forward practically no business beyond a few scattered purchases of trifling quantities to which they are restricted by the lack of facilities from the native banks, who are only issuing credits on the most cautious lines. The dullness in trade is reflected in tael prices which are noticeably lower at the auctions this week, notwithstanding the wide disparity between prices ruling here and in Lancashire. Trade is further hampered by the violent movements in the London price of silver, an uninterrupted decline lasting practically a month having been followed by a sudden advance of 3d. in one day which upset all calculations as to the future course of exchange. At the close both silver and exchange are easier.

Grey Shirtings, 3 1/4 lbs.—Purchases have been distributed over a number of chops but the quantities are limited to only a few bales of each, prices being as follows:—Green Eight Horses at Tls. 4.00, Green Joss at Tls. 3.35, Red Joss at Tls. 3.75, Gold Elephant at Tls. 3.80, Camel at Tls. 3.55, Two Stags at Tls. 3.55 and Two Bells at Tls. 3.55. Auctions easier.
 4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A few retail parcels have changed hands as follows:—Two Men at Tls. 2.80, Blue Soldier at Tls. 2.80, Blue Stork at Tls. 2.55 and Three Horses at Tls. 2.55.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Market dull at slightly lower prices, sales being made public in Bamboo Tree at Tls. 5.25, and Three Mandarins at Tls. 5.10. Prices were weak at auction.
 12-lbs. 38 inches.—Business is reported in Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 8.00 and General at Tls. 7.75. The auction chops were fairly steady.
 White Shirtings.—Prices for these are lower all round and only a small business has been done in the following:—Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.25, Gold Five Bats at Tls. 7.75, Blue Stag at Tls. 7.55, Phoenix at Tls. 7.25, Actor at Tls. 7.00, Gold Stag at Tls. 6.50, Gold Letter at Tls. 6.50 and Nine Fish at Tls. 6.25. There was a weaker tone all round at auction.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Little or no business appears to be going on and the auction goods declined sharply in most cases.
 Cotton.—Rates for our local staple have been on the easy side caused by the re-action of our exchange rates. On the other hand the slight decline in prices has not been met by the farmer class who have been withholding their supplies, arrivals of cotton from the country being considerably curtailed. Quotations today are:—Tungchow Tls. 28.80 to Tls. 27.80. Four chop Tls. 27.50. Steam Ginned at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00 and Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.40. Small parcels of the last named grade having been

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JENAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$610 B.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 110 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 740 B.
Yangtze	\$205
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shanghai"	107s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 45 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35 1/2 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 73 1/2 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70
Wofatwai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
H. W. Pref	Tls. 162 1/2
International	Tls. 95
International (pref)	Tls. 88 1/2 B.
Leou-kung-mow	Tls. 62 1/2 S.
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110. Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtsepo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sulter Ltd	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$85.8
Green Island	Tls. 7.40 B.
Langkai	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 10 S.
Stores	
Sell and Holtz	\$14 B.
Clewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16.10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1.5
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Sute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.70 B.
Domination	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Jula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 15 1/2
Padang	Tls. 8 1/2
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 3
Semata	Tls. 0.95 B.
Semaga	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7.45
Senambu	Tls. 7.15
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Pref	Tls. 7
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 10
Tungel Duri	Tls. 7
Yue Manggis	Tls. 0.77 1/2 B.
Yue Manggis	Tls. 0.75 B.
Yue Manggis	Tls. 1.60
Yue Manggis	Tls. 1.05 B.
Yue Manggis	Tls. 1.85 B.
Yue Manggis	Tls. 2 1/2
Yue Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy	Tls. 8 S.
Phal Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 17 1/2

done at Tls. 26.00 during the week.
 Ninapso at Tls. 26.50 to Tls. 26.20.
 Shensi quoted at Tls. 32.00 closing easier.
 Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Good Middling at 20.25d. Egyptian Sakalaridis at 32.55d. and P. M. G. Bengal at 17.05d. per lb.
 Local Yarn.—Buying has been more pronounced this week, the Szechuen buyers being more particularly prominent in their operations being reported to have purchased from second hands some 3,000 Bales of 20s from Tls. 133.00 to Tls. 135.00. Sales from first hands are also reported in the following chops:—
 12s. 400 Bales Censor at Tls. 116.00,
 200 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 117.00 to Tls. 118.50.
 16s. 100 Bales Wedding at Tls. 125.00,
 600 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 124.25 to Tls. 126.00.
 20s. 500 Bales Wedding at Tls. 135.00 to Tls. 138.00, 500 Bales Censor at Tls. 135.00, 900 Bales Flower at Tls. 134.00, 300 Bales Sun and Moon at Tls. 133.00, 1,200 Bales Five Man at Tls. 133.00, 1,200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 133.00, 600 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 137.00.
 Indian Yarn.—With the exception of sales of 100 Bales each No. 10s. Sorab at Tls. 113.50 and Tricundass at Tls. 112.00, we have no business to report.
 Japanese Yarn.—Market quite steady with the following business made public:—
 No. 16's Woman at Tls. 121.50, Blue Fish at Tls. 134.00 and Standing Horse at Tls. 132.00.
 No. 20's 500 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 132.50/134.00.

Rubber Outputs

	Sept.	Oct.
Alma	31,500	34,400
Amberst	2,125	3,112
Anglo-Dutch	57,500	—
Anglo-Java	111,000	—
Ayer Tawah	29,775	28,922
Batu Anam	19,007	20,188
Bukit Toh Alang	15,548	15,912
Bute	17,281	16,091
Chempedak	9,000	10,300
Chemor	19,007	20,188
Cheng	15,763	17,847
Consolidated	49,524	51,520
Domination	43,030	43,462
Gula Kalumpung	104,000	116,000
Shipped to London	141,000	118,696
Java Consolidated	51,600	—
Kamunting	16,135	—
Kapala	8,157	10,078
Kapayang	14,571	12,000
Karan	16,530	18,920
Kota Bahros	36,473	42,473
Kroewek	32,500	—
Langkat	80,026	—
Padang	28,500	31,000
Pengkalan Duri	9,877	10,300
Pengkalan	13,800	14,053
Repah	11,600	11,800
Samagaga	16,324	16,445
Semambu	14,017	15,312
See Koo	9,653	9,827
Senawang	36,571	40,017
Shanghai-Malay	20,958	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	12,041	11,970
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,750	15,031
Shanghai-Seremban	13,349	13,247
Shanghai-Pahang	15,372	16,558
Shanghai-Sumatra	63,000	—
Sua Manggis	18,700	18,000
Sungala	7,497	9,151
Tungel Duri	21,525	22,284
Taiping	13,850	—
Tanah Merah	30,600	33,200
Tebong	70,750	73,000
Uobri	6,173	5,759
Zingbe	50,000	—

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath: Double, Single or En Suite.
 First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Fantastics LAST 4 NIGHTS

Matinee Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

Children Half-price

Tonight's Great Programme

BERT WILES opens with a big overture on the xylophone, then he plays two "Rags" with drum and symbolic accompaniment. You'll like Bert.
 FERN FRENCH sings "Pack up your Troubles" and when you look at Fern, you'll do so.
 ALF REDHEAD WILSON—the lopsided comedian, He'll tumble and joke, and you'll tumble to his jokes.
 NELLIE BLACK—the Scottish contralto, will sing two of the old-time songs, "Callin' Herring" and "My Ain Folk."
 BILLIE SEATON will show some stunning new frocks and will sing some new songs. You'll like all her new songs, especially the one about "the girl who loved a deaf and dumb man."
INTERVAL
 RAY TRAYNOR will sing a song for the "Married Men" and will play the piano as only Ray can.
 LEONARD NELSON will sing a "Barnyard Medley," describing the sorrows of a rooster doomed for a stew. He will also relate the tragedy of a sweep ticket in his new song "When I Strike Tatt's."
 IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY will dance, as they always do, as though they really loved dancing. Ivy will sing a dainty song to her own accompaniment, while Fred KEELEY will introduce a new eccentric dance which he calls "The Clodhopper Rag."
 ELSIE BLACK will draw wondrously sweet melodies from her flute. She will close with a brilliant piccolo solo.
 HILDA FELDSTEAD, with her rich voice and her contagious smile, will win you at once. Hear her show the various ways in which "Tipperary" can be played and sung.
 Prices \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00
 Booking at Moutrie's

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

WHO IS "THE CRIMSON STAIN?"

SEE
 Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
 The 16th and Final Episode of the

"CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY"

entitled: "THE UNMASKING"
 Tonight
 MISS VICTORIA ALEXIME
 The only fearless Heroine Executing
BLINDFOLDED
 on the Flying Trapezes
THE JUMP OF DEATH
 MARIANI and COMPANY
 Presenting
 Two New Funniest One-Act Comedies
 Next Week
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
 Great Railroad Serial

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woohang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME For November 4th

"GREAT WAR FILM" IN EIGHT PARTS

Depicting Stirring Naval and Military Actions on various fronts. A really wonderful production.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
 Every Monday and Friday
 Admission Prices:
 30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

EMBARGO ON FREIGHT TO ORIENT ANNOUNCED

Washington, October 24.—The Southern-Pacific Railroad company, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific system have announced an embargo on all freights bound for points in the orient.
 They declare that such a step is necessary in order to relieve the freight congestion now existing in the United States, and state that the embargo will remain in force until the situation has been materially improved.

COTTON MARKET

London, November 5.—Today's cotton prices were:—
 Goodmiddling Americans: 21.92d.
 January: 21.02d.
 May: 20.57d.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

The Russian Cabaret Concert Party

MLLE DAVIDOVA

OPERAIC SOPRANO, in selections.

"I AM VERY TIRED", From the opera, "Dame Pique."
 "SERENADE", Sorenta.

MLLE SVETCH

RUSSIAN DANCER, in the following IMPERSONATOR, and clever parodist.

GYPSY DANCE

HALIANDRA

The Cleverest Trio Seen Here For Years

OUR GREAT SERIAL

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

Episode 11. "LOVE'S SACRIFICE"
 Episode 12. "THE RIDDLE OF THE CROSS"

Pathe's American Gazette
 The news of the day in picture form

"SOME HONEYMOON"
 A special for the bachelor boys

Pathe's British Gazette
 Pictures from the Isle over the seas

"IMPROVED HAIRDRESSERS"
 Our usual doses of laughter and fun

Will appear shortly
RICHARD AND GLADIE
 Presenting latest ballroom dances, also Imitation of Charlie Chaplin, not on the screen, but 25 minutes of comedy by Bell Chaplin.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Thursday, November 8th

FAREWELL CONCERT

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N.Co.
20	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 8	5.30	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	5.00	Nagasaki, Mot & Kobe	Penia	Rus.	E.Y.F.
10	7.00	Nagasaki, Mot & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	10.00	do	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Mot & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	11.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	Nagasaki, Mot & Kobe	Hakutsu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	..	Nagasaki, Mot & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 8	5.30	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	1.00	London etc.	Waga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 7	10.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	5.00	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
8	5.00	Amoy & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
8	4.00	Amoy	Kia chiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
9	..	Hongkong & Canton	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
9	..	Hongkong	Shenzhou	Br.	B.&S.
11	11.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shenzhou	Br.	B.&S.
11	11.00	Hongkong & Canton	Shenzhou	Br.	B.&S.
15	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shenzhou	Br.	B.&S.
17	..	Hongkong & Canton	Shenzhou	Br.	B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 7	4.00	Tientsin, Dainy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	4.00	Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	4.00	Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'ientsin	Koushing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
9	8.00	Viadivostok	Penia	Rus.	E.Y.F.
9	8.00	Tientsin and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
10	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'ientsin	Penia	Rus.	E.Y.F.
11	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'ientsin	Yinchow	Br.	B.&S.
11	11.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'ientsin	Hohow	Br.	B.&S.
13	8.00	W'ho & U'foe & T'ientsin	Shantien	Jap.	S.M.B.
13	10.00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
15	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'ientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 7	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangto	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
8	M.N.	do	Tungting	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
9	M.N.	do	Nanking maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	J.M.&Co.
12	M.N.	do	Leunbo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
12	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Br.	B.&S.
13	M.N.	do	Luany	Br.	B.&S.
14	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 6	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Poochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Wenchow	Poochi	421	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Tientsin	Kiangwan	1812	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
6	Hankow	Kiangwan	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Hankow	Irene	538	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLW
6	Hankow	Tungting	1294	Br.	B.&S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 6	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1882	Br.	B.&S.
6	do	Tuckoo	2770	Br.	J.M.&Co.
6	do	Chancon	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.
6	do	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Tientsin	Kiangwan	1223	Br.	J.M.&Co.
6	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	Hankow & Canton	Hainchi	1885	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	do	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
6	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Dainy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.B.
6	Japan	Aosha maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.
6	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight, for Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight, for Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight, for Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Nov. 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight, for Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3,225 Capt. Pindelson, will leave on Friday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangse, Capt. A. S. Sangster, will leave on Thursday, morning, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on November 8, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui Capt. J. S. DeWolf will leave on Thursday, November 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on November 9, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave the French Bund on Sunday, November 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on Nov. 7, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 3 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TIENSIN direct.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Thursday, morning, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, chartered s.s. Yodo Maru November 10, for Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 13, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at 10 a.m. Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yangchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone N. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ... Nov. 10	S.S. ECUADOR ... Nov. 17
S.S. ECUADOR ... Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA ... Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA ... Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA ... Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Salto, Nov. 8, Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Nov. 4, Nov. 7

For Poochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 5, Nov. 8

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..	do	D de Lacrosse	Fr g-b.
GP	Oct. 29	do	Nightingale	Br g-b.	55
PAOB	Apr. 14	do	Samur	Am g-b.	243	4	83	Brown
GP	Aug. 24	do	Curlew	Woodcock	Br g-b.	150

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver ..\$546.12	St. Louis\$689.57
Seattle 557.31	Toronto 734.62
Portland 574.13	Buffalo 729.47
San Francisco. 629.33	Montreal 750.28
St. Paul 670.94	Boston 753.05
Chicago 697.30	New York ... 750.25

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 23, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

Union Church Literary and Social Guild.

Mrs. A. H. Swan

will lecture this evening at 9 p.m.
in the Lecture Hall

on

"The History and Evolution of Church Architecture"

The lecture will be illustrated with
Lantern slides. 15765

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Members are reminded that the
second series of selling Lotteries will
be held at the Grand Stand today,
commencing at 5.30 p.m., sharp.
Lotteries will be held on the follow-
ing Races.

THE SICCAWEI PLATE
THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER
1st EXTRA
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES
1st EXTRA
FOR MEMBERS ONLY
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15764

TO MOTORISTS

Instruction in driving motor cars,
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adjustments, by a fully competent
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Periodical inspection of cars.

Will instruct and qualify Chin-
ese chauffeurs, thereby saving much
expense to owners.

MODERATE CHARGES

Only Allies need apply to Box
319, THE CHINA PRESS.



15713 N.T.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolu-
tions V and VI passed at the
Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on
March 21, 1917, the Council hereby
invites applications for debentures in
the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum, payable on June 30 and
December 31 in each year. They will
be issued at par and will be redeemed
on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denom-
inations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of ap-
plicants.

Application forms can be obtained
from the Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 248 Klänge Road, to whom all
inquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary,

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 28, 1917. 15581

When you think
of
Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

THE Boathouse is now open for
the Winter Season and the follow-
ing members will be in charge of
the various sports, under the chair-
manship of Mr. D. M. Graham:

Mr. K. H. Gardner, Basketball.
Mr. W. J. Gande, Handball.
Mr. K. W. Aagesen, Gymnastics
and Calisthenics.
Mr. J. W. Oots, Boxing.
Mr. E. A. Ericson, Wrestling.
Mr. J. H. Harvey, Jiu-jitsu.

The boathouse will be reserved
for the various sports as follows:-

Reserved for Basketball.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Satur-
days, 8 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 p.m. to
11 p.m.

Reserved for Gymnastics and other Sports.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to
8 p.m.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Satur-
days, 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

All Sports in General.

Thursdays, 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

By Order of

THE COMMITTEE.

November 5th, 1917. 15759

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt. 15557

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

= THE WHISKEY =

= OF QUALITY =

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78 Szechuen Road

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Applications are invited for the
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Applicants should have a thorough
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of Cargo and Coal, and ware-
housing.

Applications, stating salary re-
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Local Chairman, Penang Harbour
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Honan Anthracite Coal

The Best and Most Economical Coal for Household Purposes

NO SMOKE! NO SOOT!! NO SMELL!!!

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totalled 1,010,958 tons

PRICES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1917

Stove Coal, suitable for Stoves, Open fireplaces and
Steam-heaters \$26.00 per ton.

Special Grade for "Salamandre" Stoves \$26.50 per ton

Free Sample obtainable by sending coupon with written
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12 Nanking Road, or 768 Broadway,

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Camembert and McLaren's cheese
at reasonable prices.

JUST RECEIVED

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Butter, a table butter of the finest quality,

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WHY PAY MORE?

Deliveries twice daily

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HOUR \$4.00 PER
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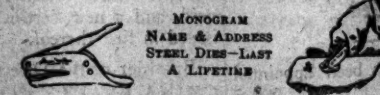
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STEEL DIES—LAST
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Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

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4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

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Ladies' Society for the Relief of Chihli Flood

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November 10th and 11th, 7 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from World's Chinese Students'
Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road; Sincere Co., Moutrie & Co.,
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Admission \$3.00 and \$1.00 15761

Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

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Try it once and you will

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American Grape Fruit

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75 cents per lb.

American Salt Mackerel

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two rooms, with kitchen and bath-
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petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
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opposite West End Lane. 15736

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In No. 11, facing park, a large
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Bathroom attached. Suitable
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Large room with bath attached,
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garden, moderate prices. Table
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Geyser, modern bath, and electric
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Terms moderate. Telephone West
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Handy for the sick room. A mov-
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FOR SALE: Pure white Maltese
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in Shanghai. Splendid watchdog.
Buyer must guarantee good home:
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Mow 2,115; of land and 2 semi-
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ENGLISH and French lessons,
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Must have knowledge of shorthand
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are Continued on
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